

THE TELEGRAPH.

ASHTABULA, OHIO.
Saturday Morning, Oct. 8, 1874.

Republican Ticket.
For Congressmen,
JAMES A. GARFIELD of Portage.
For Secretary of State,
ALLEN T. WICKOFF of Adams.
For Supreme Judge, Long Term,
LUTHER DAY of Portage.
For Supreme Judge, Short Term,
W. W. JOHNSON of Lawrence.
For School Commissioner,
THOMAS W. BAKER of Lake.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
ROBERT POORE of Clinton.
For member of Board of Public Works,
STEPHEN E. BARNES of Massillon.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Catharine Beecher says that Bowen is the marplot of the Beecher scandal, and Bowen says that Kate lies about him.

Barnum has just taken his second wife in the person of Miss Nancy Fish, of Southport, England.

It is asserted that Prof. Raymond, of Plymouth Church, will review the review of Free Fairchild, of Mansfield.

The United States Commissioner for the District of Louisiana reports from his own personal or official knowledge that in October, within the last two months, there have not been less than thirty isolated political murders, and a similar state of things exists all through Western Louisiana.

Mr. Thomas Kinella, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, has promised to contribute a statement to the literature of the Beecher scandal. Considering the sifting that the reputations of witnesses to this miserable affair are subjected, it would seem that the consideration must be very strong to induce a man to write into a pool.

Gen. Sherman has in course of preparation a review of the late war from a military stand point, which will be published after his death. It will probably be a valuable contribution to a special class of literature, and as a book of reference for the future historian of the Great War will not fall of an honorable place.

The following States, nineteen in number, are to choose United States Senators the coming winter, viz: Vermont, Maine, Indiana, Nebraska, West Virginia, Louisiana, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

The compulsory school law of Connecticut is said to have the effect of diminishing juvenile truancy in a very marked degree. According to the statistics of attendance, as compared with previous years, 8,500 children have been compelled to attend school, who would otherwise, in all probability, have grown up in ignorance. Only 1,200 children in the entire Commonwealth, it is said, are now unaccounted for, either in the schools or world.

A Committee of the Cotton Manufacturers Association in New England met at Providence, R. I., the other day and agreed to recommend a reduction of one cent in production during the next three months. This will be effected by working four days in a week, having the hours of labor per diem as at present. The Committee represented that the manufacture of cotton cloth in New England has been for some time a losing business.

Representatives of the United States in the Postal Convention at Bern, Switzerland, have perfected arrangements by which a uniform rate of postage will be established between this country and the European territory embraced by the Union. England has not yet concluded to join the Union. It refuses to do so the mails from the United States to Europe will be carried exclusively by German and American vessels.

The Episcopal Church suffers another loss in the sudden death of Bishop Henry W. Lee, of Iowa. Some months since the Bishop had a fall in his house bruising his head. The immediate result was a damaged serious and the Bishop resumed his duties, though with pain. The account says that some two weeks since active infirmation set in, terminating in erysipelas and his death resulted Friday morning of last week he being 59 years of age. His residence was Davenport.

The Emperor of Russia has at last made a public appearance as a friend of Don Carlos. A letter to him from the Pretender has been given to the European press. It is an answer to a note of thanks and admiration addressed by Carlos to the Emperor. The significance of the correspondence cannot be properly estimated at this time. It suggests a want of sympathy between Russia and Germany; and also a regard for anti-republican authority and a national Church.

The Graphic, in noticing a suit for libel instituted against it by Miss Edna Dean Proctor, says that it was unaware that Miss Proctor was the lady referred to in Moulton's second statement until informed of the fact, after publication by a Brooklyn paper. It says further it will be able to show beyond question that the charge against this lady was originally made by Mr. Beecher himself, and intimates very plainly that Miss Proctor's suit is a part of Mr. Beecher's policy of putting the women of the case in the breach of his defense.

G. B. Lamar, says the Government for \$600,000 worth of cotton confiscated during the war. Lamar employed J. E. Herbert of New York to prosecute the claim for a conditional fee of \$20,000. Herbert employed Butler to help him. Butler won the case about three months ago, getting a judgment for \$375,000. This was remitted to Lamar direct after deducting two hundred thousand which he pocketed. Herbert applied to Butler for his share and met a blunt refusal. Now Herbert has sued Butler. It is a charming little story.

Gather your grapes when quite ripe and pack them in saw-dust, using instead of boxes, common nail kegs, bury them in a trench dug in high ground, beneath a shed where rain can neither fall nor soak in. Be careful to dry the saw-dust in an oven before using it. In this way grapes, after being buried for months sweet and juicy flavored as if from the branch from the vine. The process is cheap and can be easily learned.

List of Patents issued from the U. States Patent Office to Ohio inventors, for the week ending Sept. 30, 1874, and each bearing that date, distributed this day by Cox & Cox, Solicitors at Law, Washington, D. C.

Cool Drilling Machine—M. H. Evans, Vienna.
Seed Drill—J. Baker, Mechanicsburg.
Rolls for Reducing Old Rails—J. Edwards, Cleveland.
Means for Igniting Fire-arms, H. F. Peter, Lancaster.

Reel—G. H. Crosby, Rome.
R. H. Smith—M. & J. W. Eels, Cincinnati.
Cut Off—P. H. Jorcken, Cleveland.
Grain Drill—C. Leonard, Akron.
Machine for Dressing and Crozing Barrels—A. Miller, Cincinnati.
Farm Pump—J. H. Monnet, Bucyrus.
Wrenching Apparatus—M. Osborn, Cleveland.

Machine for Polishing Show Cases—F. P. Pollard, Cleveland.
Cultivator—B. S. Butler, Carthage.
Head Car—J. G. Stevenson, Sulphur Springs.
Mowing Machine—W. M. Whitely, Springfield.

The Chicago Tribune, which seldom loses an opportunity to slip to make any poor right of a Republican office holder bear the full odium to which his slips of virtue may expose him, speaks of the Representative of this district, and the charges laid at his door in such terms as seem to us to be generous and fair, as follows:

Gen. Garfield's connection with Credit Mobilier is altogether too bare, and the amount of money involved in it so small to constitute a good ground of objection to him as a public man, and the worst thing that can be said about him in connection with the salary grab is that he missed a great opportunity to do an exemplary public service.

Judge Lord of the Massachusetts Superior Court, has written an elaborate review of Henry Ward Beecher's letters to Moulton and Tilton, which the Springfield Republican publishes. He commences by saying:

There are in the community undoubtedly a few persons, insignificant in number and importance, who desire that Mr. Beecher shall be thought guilty, even if innocent. The great body of the people desire that the truth shall establish its innocence. Very many wish that only such portions of the letters as show him to be honest and accepted as acquit him; while there are many who think that the cause of religion, morality and good morals will best be served by the establishment of the truth though it should make certain his guilt. The evidence has been introduced at such intervals, and has been so interpreted with the comments and speculations of editors and correspondents, that there is great danger men will come to conclusions in accordance with their hopes, wishes, or prejudices, rather than upon the facts.

He then takes up Beecher's letters as a basis of judgment—upon the genuineness of which there is no controversy—and teaches the conclusion that these letters are susceptible of only one construction, and that all other constructions sought to be put upon them require such a mutilation of human nature and of the English tongue as to be wholly inadmissible. The conclusion reached by Judge Lord is that Mr. Beecher has been guilty of adultery, but he thinks that neither Moulton nor Tilton are in a position to cast a stone at him.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: The New York Sun is making a special effort to defeat Gen. Garfield. This is the work of Charles A. Dana. He hates Garfield because the latter exposed his treachery during the war. When Dana went into the army of Gen. Rosecrans, eat his bread, and accepted his hospitality, only to stand him, assassin like, he ran against that brave and true man, Gen. Garfield. This is what the matter with Dana. It is to be hoped it will lead to the exposure of the rascally schemes in which Dana was engaged during the war.

FINES OF THINGS. The anti-Garfield bolters, have enlisted the New York Sun in their behalf. There is no impropriety in this, for the Sun is so entirely innocent of any reputation for duplicity, that the leaders of the anti-Garfield movement having, for the most part a Greeley talent upon them, have perhaps chosen wisely. It is in keeping, too, with the organic policy, if not the party, to send its emissaries about the district, to hold informal and unguarded conferences, and to publish the names of persons with misrepresentations of their language, and arraying them against Gen. Garfield, as opposed to his election. This has been done, with reference to men of Ashtabula, and in all probability, with others counts of the district.

The list of names given is claimed to be of members of the Republican party, while a proportion, nearly all those of Lakota, were notoriously of the Greeley stripe. Carl loads of these documents have been sent to Painesville for distribution through the district. A printer can see that they are from the Sun of office, but they have no mark of paternity, or origin and are cast upon the world as illegitimate,—come-by-chances—cast away secretly like wares that the holder does not care to be found with. This is dignified, worthy of a good cause, and likely to win! That our Painesville friends are mad, was pretty well understood, but we did not suppose that such men as our old patron Bony Barrows would identify himself with a move that has so much of contempt about it.

Miss Catharine Beecher seems disposed to throw herself into the breach to defend her squallor. She, however, manifests no maiden squealishness in the matter, and is not deterred from dipping in, from any considerations of delicacy, or the usages of the female sex. The letter that she publishes, is, in the main, mere personal conjectures and theories, and without weight, as nothing new is presented in the way of evidence. She, however, protests against a trial of the scandal case in a court of law, as not calculated to secure justice and equity. One incidental matter, however, she sheds some light upon, with an appearance of indifference—the light in which Mrs. H. W. Beecher stands. Mr. Tilton alluded to Mrs. Beecher and her relations with the family in a blunt, straightforward, outspoken way. Miss Catharine's velvet paw leaves the marks of very fine and very sharp claws. There is a refinement of cruelty in this apology for Mrs. Beecher's "strong prejudices" which tends to confirm all that has been said by Mr. Tilton and others concerning her relations with the other Beechers. There is a delicacy of language, an edge of sharp words, a finger of sarcasm, very cleverly flitted. She concedes her sister-in-law her faults; further, that she has strong prejudices; further, that a separate establishment was provided for old Dr. Beecher, because Mrs. Beecher and the old gentleman's wife couldn't get along together; and further, that Mrs. Beecher's treatment of her (Catharine's) brothers and sisters was at least civil if not cordial. But not word about herself, no allusion to their mutual, personal relations. This is not a little ominous? It would seem so, for there is no other way of explaining this courteous irony, this cutting slash of venereal maidenly nature. If Mr. Tilton's charges had been untrue, Miss Catharine would have exhausted her invective upon him. There was a point to gain—an old score, perhaps, that had not been rubbed out, and the opportunity was too good to let it slip without an adroit display of her concealed talons. What she does say is odd for thought. It opens an alarming vista of domestic possibilities.

The advice "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and after many days it shall be returned to thee," seems to have received exemplification in Salem, Massachusetts, where a clergyman has just received from an unknown donor in Bombay, India, twenty pounds to Bank of England notes, with a request that the funds be devoted to charitable objects within his knowledge. So, here is the money which long missionaries to convert the souls of the heathen of India, to sustain the shape of bread and meat, to sustain the bodies of the heathen of Massachusetts.

Republicans should bear in mind that less than two weeks remain before election, and govern themselves accordingly. The issues are important, and the need of organization and earnest work to secure a full vote in the strong Republican counties, much urgent.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Young Man About Town—The comest Artist—The Weather.

THE YOUNG MAN ABOUT TOWN.

I had the curiosity the other day to sit in one of the clubs in this city, a part of the study of the daily life, to see the "young man about town," a class very numerous in this city where, for many a year, colossal in their proportions, were made by the last generation for the present generation to spend. It was curious study, and one, I trust, that carries with it a moral.

The young man about town is, of course, wealthy. His father made a large fortune in something, and sent the young man to college. He graduated somehow without learning anything, and being too rich to follow any business, gave his whole mind (it wasn't much to give to) to the spending of it.

His day commences at noon, when he rises. Before he gets his pantaloons on he staggers to his side-board and swallows a brandy-cocktail to give him a little life, for the night before took out of him all the vitality he had, and his sleep has been sound and refreshing. He has had himself encased in his elegant clothes, he has swallowed four or five of these invigorators, and has got up enough friskiness in his stomach to be able to eat a breakfast, which he does at his club.

He may play at being a broker, in which case he goes to Wall street, and with a set of choice spirits of the same kidney, he makes a few "transactions," going out for a cock-tail before and after each one. After business hours he drops in at the Delmonico's and takes a bit of something, drinking the while every fifteen minutes, and at about six in the evening he is ready for dinner. At dinner he drinks chablis, sherry, champagne and burgundy, winding up with cognac.

This brings him to the serious business of the day. He may go to the opera with his sister, or the unfortunate lady who is to be his wife, or he may join a "stag party," and drop in at one of the theatres for an hour. Following this he goes, if he is a virtuous frame of mind, to a ball or to dancing a little at each, and drinking a great deal; or, if in a vicious mood, there are balls of the demimonde. In fact of these, there is always a game of draw-poker at the clubs, with stakes unlimited; or it is his system demands a fiercer excitement, there are the faro-banks, where, with the aid of wine and brandy, the young man may lose as much money as he chooses and the proprietors generally man after that he shall lose a great deal. He keeps at this steadily until 8 o'clock in the morning, when he goes home, not drunk, but in a semi-indebted and generally befuddled condition, and drops into a sleep which is not natural—an alcoholic sleep that comes from the sheer inability of a not over strong constitution to bear any more stimulants and cigars; for he it known, a gentle yawn smokes the strongest of cigars every minute of the time that he is not in bed or in the presence of decent women.

The "young man about town" does not confine himself to the three vices of alcohol, tobacco and gambling. Not he. There is not a woman of doubtful character in the city who is unknown to him; and he has always one, and generally more, mistresses, who share his income at the faro-banks and the liquor and cigar dealers.

He dies at something less than forty, as a rule, though if he lives beyond that age, it is to wish that he had died before; for his death is not the ordinary disease. It is a break up. The system, enfeebled by dissipation, kept alive by stimulants, and drained by every known excess, comes to a place where stimulants will no longer act, for the tissues upon which they acted are gone. There is not enough of the man left for him to take hold of, and as he has kept the machine running for years, it is really all there is of it. Then it breaks and goes in a minute. There is no fuel for the fire to take hold of, and it dies.

Follow! A life that might have blossomed the world ended with not a good deed to leave behind—a career characterized by nothing but lust and self-indulgence, and a death mourned only by the harpies who ministered to his sins, by their regretting that he did not live long enough to squander upon them his entire fortune.

There are forty thousand of these young men in New York this day living the life I have only in part described.

THE COSMETIC ARTIST.

If the young men of New York are given to one kind of dissipation, their sisters are to another. There are in this city at least two hundred men and women who have amassed, or are amassing, large fortunes by beautifying women.

The cosmetic artist is generally a lady whose antecedents are unknown. Where she comes from no one knows, but she always professes to come from that special vanity-hair, Paris. She lives in a quiet, and severely respectable neighborhood, and no sign advertises her calling, for no lady would, for the world, be seen visiting a known beautifier. She is admired by her customers, and if she is skillful, she has enough of the m.

What does she do? Look at the complexion on Broadway, and there find the answer. A lady has good complexion, but her complexion is bad. She needs a little of something to make her complexion better. Madame X—Madame X is in a chair, dips a small brush into a villainously smelling liquid, and paints the face, the neck and bust, and presto, the sunburn, tan, or other what-ever may be the trouble, have disappeared, and in lieu thereof, there is a complexion as clear, clear, soft, and beautiful as the most exacting could wish. This is amazing. The preparation is a mineral paint that simulates the clearest flesh, and it stays on for days without rubbing. The victim once enchanted, goes regularly for re-pairs, which gives Madame a mortgage on her purse. Unfortunately for the artist, the mineral gives life to the system, and the victim dies in a few days of paralysis; but as there is a new class of vain women born every year, she never lacks customers.

The hair is another source of revenue to the beautifier. Does the lady want to convert her black tresses into yellow, or to make them white? Nothing easier. The hair is plastered with something as pleasant as lime, which must be kept on night and day for a week or so, which bleaches it to the color required, the eyebrows being similarly treated, that the effect may be harmonious. True, this induces paralysis, but where is the woman who would not take the chances of a womanly beauty for the sake of a few dollars? To the forehead too high? Madame shaves the hair on the forehead with such a razor, and applies a liquid which she makes, and a fine fuzz grows, which she shaves again and again till it gets thick enough to be arranged to the taste of the wearer.

Women are not the only patrons of Madame. Men write from all parts of the country for her preparation to make hair grow and to change the color of hair.

They drive a profitable trade, for a woman may go without sufficient underwear.

clothing but she will have the means of beautifying herself. Bridget, in the kitchen buys her ten cent's worth of white lead for her face, and the mistress up stairs pays the cosmetic artist \$100 for emulating; but it is all to one end. One-half of the world lives on the vanity and folly of the other half.

BURCHER TILTON.
What happens! A week has passed by and the papers have had nothing in them of the Burcher-Tilton scandal. Tilton's last statement is acknowledged by every one to be a remarkable production, and it has changed public opinion in the matter to a wonderful degree. The good people of Brooklyn who believe Beecher innocent now admit that his guilt is possible, and those who sided with Tilton are stronger than ever in the belief in the strength of his position. Tilton keeps close to his house in Brooklyn, and keeps from becoming morbid by the hardest kind of work. His children are him occasionally, and his intimate friends are admitted, but from others. He was in New York yesterday for the first time in three weeks. He looks strong and hearty, and has full faith that he will be eventually justified. Motion is as joyful as a grin, and is full of fight. He is getting ready for the numerous libel suits that have been instituted against him. Mrs. Tilton is still at Orlington's, and it is understood, has expressed her determination never to resume her life with her husband. By the way, in the prosecution of Tilton's suit against Beecher how is a jury to be obtained? Where can twelve men be found who have not formed an opinion, pro or con?

BUSINESS.
shows a slight improvement this week—very slight, but is an improvement. Merchants from the great outside are beginning to buy, and though they touch it lightly, they are touching, and the wholesale people here are brightening up a little.

But it is not lively yet—not even fairly good. They are buying just as little as they can, and just as close as they can. But the flood gates are open a little, and it is to be hoped that they will be lifted higher very many days. The sale of domestic manufactures keeps up better than imported goods. Imported finery hangs heavily, which would indicate an economy on the part of the people that leads them only to such purchases as are actually necessary. And yet the book and shoe trade is very dull, and the grocery trade still duller. This is one of the seasons in which all signs fail, and in which judgment is good for nothing.

THE WEATHER.
is superb and glorious. The days are cool and bright, and the nights are pleasant, and it is a cool luxury to live. New York is a blessed city to live in, in September and October.

Self Denying Patriotism.
The chap who has been manufacturing anti-Garfield clap-trap for the New York Sun, wrote to that paper, from Ashtabula, under date of the 16th ult., a letter so extravagant in its statements as to be amusing to the people of this district. This wonderfully valiant correspondent attempts to palm the following nonsense off on a credulous public. He says:

"One of the chief difficulties the opponents of Garfield have had to contend with was the want of a political rival on whom to concentrate their forces. The men who are conspicuous as political leaders in North-western Ohio have no ambition to go to Congress. Had any one of the thirty or forty gentlemen in the Nineteenth District who are justly distinguished for their eminent abilities and their devotion to the party consented to be a candidate against Garfield before the nominating convention was called, he would have been almost unanimously chosen. But none of these men would accept the honor, which was actually tendered to several of them. It was not because these gentlemen thought the contest between themselves and Garfield would be doubtful, but simply because they had insuperable objections to public life."

The list of the leading anti-Garfield men in the respective counties of the district as given by this venacious writer, has among the number those of Senator Wade, E. C. Wade, Prosecuting Attorney, and Hon. L. S. Sherman, of this county. The ex-senator, notwithstanding his opposition, allowed himself to sit as chairman of the Garfield meeting at the court house in Jefferson, on Wednesday evening last, and the other two gentlemen have both branded the statement as a lie so far as they are concerned, and avow their determination to cast their votes for Garfield. The ex-senator denies ever having seen the mousing correspondent of the Sun.

An Act to Provide for the Stamping of Antiquated Instruments, Documents and Papers.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all instruments, documents, and papers heretofore made, signed, or issued, and subject to a stamp duty or tax under any law heretofore existing, and remaining unstamped, may be stamped by any person having an interest therein, or where the original is lost, a copy thereof, at any time prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-six. And said instruments, documents, and papers, and any record thereof shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if stamped when made, signed, or issued, but no right acquired in good faith shall in any manner be affected by such stamping as aforesaid; *Provide*, That, to render such stamping valid, the person desiring a stamp shall appear with the instrument, document, or paper, or a copy thereof, before a justice of the peace, or a clerk of record, or a judge of a court of record, and the said justice or clerk shall endorse on such writing or copy a certificate, under his hand, when made by said judge, and under his hand and seal, when made by said clerk, setting forth the date at which and the place where the stamp was so affixed, the name of the person presenting said writing or copy, the fact that it was duly affixed, and that the stamp was duly canceled in his presence.

Sec. 2. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the above are hereby repealed.

Approved June 23, 1874.

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